

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Medical Officer of Health
FOR THE
BOROUGH OF BARNSTAPLE.
FOR THE YEAR 1907.

BARNSTAPLE:
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ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1907.

FOR THE BOROUGH OF BARNSTAPLE.

THE BOROUGH.

The Borough of Barnstaple is formed by the civil parishes of Barnstaple and Pilton East. The total area is 2,359 acres, parks and recreation grounds being 26 acres. There are $20\frac{1}{2}$ miles of roads and streets. At the 1901 census there were 3,144 inhabited houses. The borough is divided into two wards which, with their populations at the last census, are as follows :—

North	...	...	...	6,728
South	...	...	...	7,409
				<hr/>
				14, 137

The number of voters on the Burgess list : •

North	...	...	...	1,535
South	...	...	...	1,618
				<hr/>
				3,153 Total.

METEOROLOGY.

Details of the meteorology of the borough are supplied in an appended report by the courtesy of Thomas Wainwright, Esq.

The following points are of general interest :—

Rainfall during the year 35·66 inches

„ average of the preceding 30 years 37·13 „

Number of days upon which '01 inches or more rain fell ... 222

Barometer..... { Highest Reading .. 30·68 inches on Jan 23rd
Lowest Reading ... 28·98 inches on Feb. 12th.

Temperature in the shade { Maximum ... 81·2 on July 20th.
Minimum ... 20· on Feb. 3rd.

COLLECTION & DISPOSAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.

The collection of house refuse is performed by the employees of the corporation from the surveyor's department. It is removed from the various parts of the town twice weekly and at present it is deposited in the clay pits at Western Terrace where it is covered with sand. The council have under consideration a report presented by their surveyor upon the method of treatment of house refuse by the Southwark Council. This report has received very favourable consideration and it is expected before long the town will have the advantage of a more modern method of the disposal of house refuse than exists at present.

SEWERAGE.

The ultimate disposal of the sewage of the borough, the necessity of removing one or more of the outfalls further down the river and the advisability of treating the sewage before its discharge into the river, are important questions to which the council are at present paying serious attention.

It is possible that very shortly some further improvement will be adopted.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply is controlled by the Barnstaple Water Company, which was formed in 1858, and at once bought up the works of the old company which had been in existence for some 200 years. The source of supply is derived at Bratton Cross from the North Yeo River, which is augmented in the summer if necessary by the Bratton Stream. The intake situated near the junction of these two streams, is about five miles from the town and about 150 feet above the sea level.

From the intake the water is conveyed in an open and cemented culvert for $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to Snapper, where it is carried by 18 inch iron pipes, coated with Dr. Angus Smith's solution, into five sand and gravel filter beds at Westaway and from here it passes into the covered reservoir capable of holding 400,000 gallons of water.

For the higher parts of the town, Fort Hill and Newport, there is a pumping station, supplying a covered reservoir at Pickard's Down, which holds 375,000 gallons.

The total capacity of the two reservoirs is thus 775,000 gallons.

There are five filter beds, having a total filtering area of 7,200 sq. feet, composed of pebbles, rough and medium gravel, and fine sifted gravel or sand. The upper layers are renewed every two years. The top of the fine gravel or sand for about $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches is renewed monthly, carefully washed and cleansed. The

area of filtration was trebled in 1888, in order to keep pace with the growing demand for supply, and a fifth bed (area 2,400 sq. feet) has been recently constructed, being laid down under the supervision of Messrs. T. & C. Hawksley, C.E. The additional area thus provided will tend to greatly increase the efficiency of the process of filtration.

Area supplied, Barnstaple and Pilton,

Length of mains, 19 miles.

There are over 3,000 supplies to houses.

The quantity of water raised per annum is 438,000,000 gallons.

Storage capacity 775,000 gallons.

The amount used per diem is 1,021,500 gallons (high level 41,500 gallons. Low level 980,000 gallons.)

There are 75 gallons used per diem, including trade and municipal purposes on the low level supply, and 42 gallons per head per diem on the high level.

Flush allowed for W.C., 2 gallons.

Any contamination is accidental only.

A few houses in the town do not make use of the public supply but obtain their water from wells upon the premises.

Analysis of three samples of water received from the M.O.H. July 18th, 1907.

No. 1. labelled	Castle St.
2. „	Littaborne.
3. „	Rumsam.

Chemical Analysis.

Grains per Gallon.

	No 1.	No 2.	No 3.
Chlorine	1.5	1.5	1.5
Nitrogen as nitrates	0.4	0.4	0.4
Free ammonia	absent	absent	absent
Albuminoid ammonia	.0028	.0028	.0029
Oxygen consumed	.140	.140	.164
Hardness	5.5°	5.5°	5.5°
„ after boiling	3.5°	3.5°	3.5°
Total solids	8.75	8.75	10.5
Loss on ignition	4.6	4.6	4.6

Microscopical appearances.

In Nos. 1 and 2 the deposit was small on standing, but in No 3 the sediment was much larger, qualitatively no difference could be detected. It seemed to consist entirely of vegetable debris.

There were no infusoria.

Bacteriological appearances.

Total number of bacteria per c.c.

No. 1, 258; No. 2, 284; No. 3, 348.

About a third of the bacteria present were of the ordinary saprophytic kind.

Bacteria of the coli class were absent.

Summary.

All three samples are alike in composition, Nos. 1 and 2 are practically identical. No 3 shows more organic contamination but evidence fails to connect this contamination with excretal matters. On the whole I consider the supply good and fit for use.

A. WYNTER BLYTH.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are only two in the town. These have been inspected from time to time and no cause for complaint discovered.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

There have been no additional slaughterhouses registered. Two are public and four are private. These have been kept under careful and constant supervision and there has been no cause for complaint.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS & MILKSHOPS.

The Inspection of Dairies and Cowsheds is carried out by the Sanitary Inspector and periodical examinations of specimens of milk sold in the streets of the borough performed by the Clinical Research Association of London. The result of inspections during the year have been satisfactory. Samples of milk were taken for the purpose of analysis during December, these were carefully examined and were reported upon by the Clinical Research Association as follows: "The centrifugalised deposit of the specimens of milk was clean and neither pus, blood nor tubercle bacilli can be detected in it or in the cream."

The necessity of the most careful supervision and control over the supply and sale of milk must be apparent when it is realized that many outbreaks of disease have been traced with the greatest certainty to milk. Milk is an excellent medium for the bacillus of diphtheria to develop in. Scarlet fever can also be widely disseminated by an infected milk supply, and, perhaps most important of all, milk from cattle the subject of tuberculosis of internal organs or udder, if consumed in the raw state, is a source of tubercular infection. Milk as a source of infection of tubercle is most noticeable in children, for whom in the early years of life it forms or should form the chief article of diet ; to the consumption of milk are no doubt to be ascribed a large portion of intestinal tuberculosis and of tubercular peritonitis that occur in children. Fortunately tubercle in cattle is not a common disease in North Devon.

The second interim Report of the Royal Commission on Human and Bovine Tuberculosis published in 1907, insists that "a very considerable amount of disease and loss of life, especially among the young, must be attributed to the consumption of cow's milk containing tubercle bacilli." It is most desirable that these facts should be brought prominently into public notice. It is only by the strict co-operation of the sanitary authorities, dairyman, and consumers, that proper control can be exercised to prevent milk from at times being a source of danger to the public health. To insure this being adequately done it is necessary that the cows should be clean and healthy, that the milkers of the cows should be clean and healthy too, and that the greatest care should be taken that the pails are clean and the churns properly covered throughout, that the dairy distributing plant and staff are also clean. The consumer too must himself take care that the milk is received and stored in scrupulously clean vessels directly it is received into the house. Too often it is here that milk becomes contaminated by dirty hands and vessels, and by being exposed in such a manner as to be infected from unhealthy surroundings provides especially in hot summer weather a suitable source for the development of summer diarrhœa and other disorders. It must be remembered that while at the farm and dairy the local authority have means by which they can supervise the milk supply, when once it leaves the care of the purveyor their control is lost. The Dairy and Cowsheds Act of 1885 confers great powers upon the local authority.

Under the Public Health Acts Amendment Act 1907, some very important sections are introduced, the advantages of which are obvious. One section giving power to require the dairyman to furnish a complete list of all the farms, dairies or places from which his supply of milk is derived or has been derived during the last six

weeks, and if the supply, or any part of it, is obtained through any other dairyman, to make similar requisition upon that dairyman. Another equally important section is that calling upon dairymen to notify infectious diseases existing among persons engaged in or in connection with his dairy as soon as he has reason to suspect that such infectious disease exists.

It is to be hoped that the council will see their way to adopt these sections of the Act.

BAKEHOUSES.

These are kept in accordance with the Act and are 22 in number. None are underground.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACT.

For particulars see Table 5.

METHODS OF DEALING WITH INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

For some time past the council has been endeavouring to find a site conveniently situated for building an Isolation Hospital. Considerable difficulties have arisen at various times with regard to the choice of site, etc., but it was not till the latter end of the summer after a further negotiation had fallen through for acquiring ground that the council determined upon turning some property of their own into an isolation hospital. The result being that the town is now supplied with a building capable of holding 14 patients, completed and furnished in as modern a manner as possible. The hospital itself is adequate for the purposes for which it is required and considerable pains have been taken by the council to study the comfort and convenience of the patients and nurses. It was opened on October 22nd, and from this date to the end of the year, there have been treated there, 9 cases of Scarlet Fever and one of Typhoid. An arrangement has been made by means of which the Board of Guardians pay a small proportion of the cost of the maintenance of any parish patient admitted from the borough into hospital. A contribution towards the expenses of nursing is only asked for when the hospital committee consider the patient is in such a position as to be able to pay some proportion of the expenses of nursing, etc. The council does not hold itself responsible for the medical treatment of any patient. The treatment of each patient is in the hands of his own medical attendant. The medical officer of health is responsible to the town council for the management.

POPULATION.

The population of the borough at the last census in 1901 was 14,137 of whom 6,369 were males and 7,768 females. The number of inhabited houses was 3,144 and the average number of persons per house 4·4.

The estimated population for the year 1907 is 14,374, that for 1906 was 14,330.

BIRTHS.

The births registered during 1907 were 281, Males 154. Females 127.

The numbers registered during each quarter of the year are as follows :—

1st Quarter	...	...	71
2nd Quarter	...	...	92
3rd Quarter	...	...	65
4th Quarter	...	...	53
Total			<hr/> 281

The birth rate is 19·55 per 1000. This is the lowest for the borough on record. It is interesting to compare it with the birth rate for the years 1891 and 1901, when it was 29·94 and 23·62 respectively, thus showing that since the year 1891 the birth rate of the borough has diminished during 16 years by 30 per cent. It is only fair to add that the death rate which in 1891 was 18·45 is for this year 15·53.

A diminishing birth rate is common to the whole country but it appears to be particularly noticeable in Barnstaple.

There were 22 illegitimate births registered in the borough.

The birth rate for England and Wales for 1907 was 26·3 per 1000.

DEATHS.

The number of deaths registered in Barnstaple for the year was 245. Males 118, females 127.

The gross death rate of the borough is 17·09. The correct rate, obtained by deducting 22 deaths in non-residents occurring in the North Devon Infirmary and Workhouse, is 15·53 per 1000. This is considerably lower than that of the last 2 or 3 years.

DEATHS AT VARIOUS AGE PERIODS.

Of the 245 deaths registered :—

		Percentage of Total Deaths.	
38	were under 1 year of age	15'51	
15	were 1 year and under 5 years ...	6'12	
9	were 5 years and under 15 years ...	3'68	
9	were 15 years and under 25 years ...	3'68	
83	were 25 years and under 65 years ...	33'87	
91	were over 65 years	37'14	
<hr/> Total.....245		<hr/> 100'00	<hr/>

The death rate for England and Wales for 1907 is 15'0 per 1000.

DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

North Devon Infirmary	...	...	23
Workhouse	...	...	35
			<hr/> 48

INFANT MORTALITY.

The number of deaths of children under one year was 38, for a detailed analysis of the various causes of death see Table 4.

The infant mortality is equal to 135'23 per 1000 births registered. This is slightly in excess of the average of the preceding 10 years 134'84 per 1000.

The infant mortality for England and Wales for 1907 was 118 per 1000 births.

DEATHS DUE TO ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

		1906	1907
Diarrhoea	... ..	3	3
Diphtheria	... ..	1	0
Measles ..	... ..	0	8
Scarlet Fever	... ..	0	1
Typhoid Fever...	... ..	0	2
Whooping Cough	... ..	13	3
		<hr/> 17	<hr/> 17

The Zymotic Death rate being 1'004 per 1000, that for England and Wales being 1'26 per 1000.

DISEASE INCIDENTS.—Notifiable Diseases.

SMALL POX.

There have been no cases of this disease in the district.

DIPHTHERIA.

There were 16 cases of this disease notified during the year, the majority occurred during the last three months of the year. The disease was evenly distributed over the town, and mainly confined to children attending the Public Elementary Schools, where undoubtedly some of them contracted the disease from direct infection. Sanitary defects sufficient to account for the disease were discovered in some of the dwellings. There were no deaths. The disease on the whole was mild in character. The Sanitary Authority supplies antitoxin in special cases gratuitously.

SCARLET FEVER.

An unusually large number of cases of Scarlet Fever, 101 have been notified during the year, 95 per cent. arising during the last quarter. Nine cases have been treated in the isolation hospital. The disease appears on the whole to have been of a mild character, there was one death. Most of the cases occurred under the age of 15 years, 30 occurring between 1 and 5, and 54 between the ages of 5 and 15.

ERYSIPELAS.

Nine cases were notified.

TYPHOID FEVER.

Thirteen cases of this disease were notified. There were two fatal cases both in adults :—

	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Cases notified	9	14	11	4	26	15	13
Deaths.....	3	0	2	0	3	0	2
Annual attack rate per 1000 (on 1901 pop- ulation.)	0·63	0·99	0·77	0·28	1·79	1·66	0·91

The disease was prevalent during the last six months of the year no cases being notified during the first half of the year. Two cases occurred in militia men on their return from the annual training at Filleigh camp, where an outbreak of enteric had occurred. One of these was fatal. Two are supposed to have arisen from eating mussels and in six cases the premises are reported to have been in an insanitary condition. One case was nursed in the isolation hospital.

NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

MEASLES.

Several children during the year were attacked by measles. Two schools, the National Infant and Pilton Schools, were closed for this reason for 10 days. There were eight deaths all in children under 5 years of age.

WHOOPING COUGH.

Only very slightly prevalent ; there were no deaths.

PHTHISIS.

This disease has been responsible for 15 deaths, one a non-resident occurred in a boy in the workhouse who was admitted from Ilfracombe. The majority of deaths were as usual between the ages of 25 and 65.

	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Number of Deaths from Phthisis.	20	26	27	18	22	16	15

Other forms of tubercular disease accounted for 4 deaths comparing very favourably with 1906 when 13 were registered.

The marked diminution in the number of deaths from consumption and other tubercular disease in Barnstaple is most noticeable and calls for some comment. Consumption is a disease which has been steadily declining throughout England and Wales during the last half century and has been particularly noticeable in Barnstaple during the last 10 years. The death rate for Phthisis for 1907 is the lowest recorded for the borough and is 1'004 per 1000 living. This must be a source of considerable satisfaction when it is realised that the town has of recent years become so recognized as a centre for tourist traffic and is also becoming more popular as a residential resort on account of its mild and equable climate.

CANCER, MALIGNANT DISEASE.

There were 25 deaths from Cancer, a larger number than has been recorded for some years. Three of these deaths however occurred in non-residents in the North Devon Infirmary and Workhouse.

1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
14	20	16	20	21	22	10	19	23	25

Age and Sex distribution of Cancer Deaths.

	Under 30	30-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	Over 75	Total.
Males	4	3	2	1	10
Females	1	2	3	5	4	15

INFLUENZA.

This disease has not been especially prevalent during the year. There were four deaths.

THE MIDWIVES ACT OF 1902.

During the year a course of lectures was arranged by the council to be given by Miss Haynes, District Nurse. The advantages of these lectures were fully recognized by the midwives of the borough and were most successfully attended. The good results obtained amply justified the council in the step they took and must be a cause of great satisfaction to Miss Haynes who took so much trouble about them. The council supplied midwifery baskets gratuitously to many of the midwives who attended.

These lectures were an undoubted success and it would be of great advantage if the council will see their way to continue them again this year.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF CHILDREN.

This Act came into force on July 1st, 1907, and provides for the periodical inspection of children attending the public elementary schools. The Town Council is the Local Education Authority for arranging the carrying out of the inspection.

JOHN R. HARPER,

M.O.H.

Borough Police Office,
Barnstaple,
3rd February, 1908.

**Samples purchased under The Food and Drugs
Acts during 1907.**

Cream of Tartar.....	2
Tartaric Acid.....	2
Citric Acid.....	1
Scotch Whiskey.....	5
Brandy.....	3
Irish Whiskey.....	1
New Milk.....	7*
Skimmed Milk.....	3
	—
	24
	—

*One sample contained preservatives, viz :—2 grains of boric acid per pint Others genuine.

Informal Samples.

Butter.....	3
Lard.....	2
Skimmed Milk.....	1
New Milk.....	1
Gin.....	1
Scotch Whiskey.....	2*
Vinegar.....	2
Rum.....	1
Pepper.....	1
Mustard.....	1
Olive Oil.....	1

*One Sample diluted with water 32 deg. underproof. Others genuine.

RICHARD S. EDDY,
Chief Constable.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT

PILTON,
January, 1908.

To the Chairman and Members of the Urban District Council.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to report the following :—

Number of Complaints received during the year	...	...	...	109
„ Houses Inspected ...	...	...	...	234
„ Legal Notices served	...	...	...	28
„ Preliminary Notices given	...	...	...	65
„ Visits to Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	17
„ Visits to Slaughter Houses	...	...	...	210
„ Visits to Dairies and Cowsheds	...	...	...	92
Samples of Water taken for Analysis	...	...	...	9
Samples of Water Condemned	...	...	...	2
Old Wells Cleaned and Repaired	...	...	...	1
Houses Disinfected after Infectious Illness	...	...	...	78
Houses Cleaned and Limewashed	...	...	...	25
Houses Condemned as Unfit for Habitation	...	...	...	0
House Drains, new in lieu of old, faulty	...	...	...	126
House drains repaired and put in order	...	...	...	15
New Water Closets Built	...	...	...	10
Water Closets Repaired	...	...	...	22
Privies and Ashpits Repaired	...	...	...	5
Earth Closets Built	...	...	...	1
Privies converted into Water Closets	...	...	...	2
Overcrowding Abated	...	...	...	3
Disinfectants served out	...	...	...	410
Heaps of Manure, Refuse Removed, and various Nuisances Abated	...	...	...	25
Seizures of Unsound Meat, Fish, &c.	...	...	...	4
Summonses	...	...	...	0
Convictions	...	...	...	0
Reports made by Officer	...	...	...	19
Number of Dairies Registered	...	...	..	37

FACTORY & WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

There are 101 Workshops and 22 Bakehouses which I have periodically inspected during the year, and which have been Cleansed and Limewashed when required, 3 new Water Closets Built, 2 cases of Overcrowding Abated.

I beg to draw your attention to the fact that several Occupiers under Sec. 107 of this Act are directed to send twice a year (on or before the 1st of February, and the 1st of August) a List of Outworkers employed by them, but the greater number fail to comply with this Order.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

J. HILL. A.R.S.I.,

Sanitary Inspector.

TABLE I.

Table showing Vital Statistics of the whole District during 1907 and previous Years.

Year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the District.				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Net Deaths at all ages belonging to the District.	
		No.	Rate.	Under 1 year		At all ages.					No.	Rate.
				No.	Rate per 1000 Births registered	No.	Rate.					
1897	13701	334	24.32	39	116.76	236	17.22		21		215	15.54
1898	13808	293	21.21	48	163.73	225	16.29		15		210	15.13
1899	13915	318	22.85	44	138.36	245	17.60		19		226	16.24
1900	14022	332	23.60	35	105.42	279	19.88		25		254	18.11
1901	14137	334	23.62	38	113.77	252	17.11		23		235	16.62
1902	14177	331	23.34	60	181.26	277	19.53	48	18		259	18.26
1903	14218	307	21.57	35	114.00	251	17.62	59	26		225	15.82
1904	14258	324	22.72	52	160.49	240	16.83	44	20		220	15.42
1905	14298	282	19.72	34	120.56	259	18.11	56	34		225	15.73
1906	14330	296	20.65	35	134.09	261	18.22	39	18		243	16.95
Average for years 1897-1906	14086	315	22.36	42	134.84	252	17.84		21		331	16.38
1907	14384	281	19.55	38	135.23	245	17.09	48	22		223	15.53

Total population at all ages at last Census ... 14137
 Number of Inhabited Houses " ... 3144
 Average number of persons per house " ... 4.4
 Area of District in Acres (exclusive of area covered by water) 2359

TABLE II.

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the year 1907.

Notifiable Disease.	At all Ages.	Under 1 year	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and up- wards.
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (includ- ing Membrane- ous Croup) ...	16	...	2	10	4	...	...
Erysipelas ...	9	1	...	1	1	6	...
Scarlet Fever ...	101	1	30	54	11	5	...
Typhus Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ...	13	...	1	5	5	2	...
Relapsing Fever	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Totals ...	139	2	33	70	21	13	...

TABLE III.

Table showing the Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the year 1907.

Causes of Death.					All Ages.	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and up- wards.	Deaths in Public In- stitutions.
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	8	2	6	..	...	..	...	...
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	I	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever {	Typhus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Enteric ... ..	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	I	I	..	...
	Other continued... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza ... ..	...	...	...	...	4	I	...	...	...	I	2	I
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..
Diarrhœa ... ..	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	I	I
Enteritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	4	3	I	...	...	...	...	I
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...
Other Septic Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	I	...	I
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ... ..	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	I	2	12	...	2
Other Tubercular Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	4	I	...	..	I	2	...	...
Cancer, Maglinant Disease ... ..	...	...	...	...	25	...	..	...	...	13	12	4
Bronchitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	13	2	...	...	...	2	9	2
Pneumonia... ..	...	...	...	...	18	4	3	2	2	4	3	2
Pleurisy ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	I	...	I
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver } ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Venereal Diseases... ..	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	I
Premature Birth ... ..	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	..	...	..	...
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	I	...	...
Heart Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	I	I	13	20	9
Accidents ... ..	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	..	I	4	...	4
Suicides ... ..	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	I	...	...
All other causes ... ..	...	...	...	...	93	18	3	4	I	23	44	19
All causes					245	38	15	9	9	83	91	48

TABLE . IV.

Table showing Infantile Mortality during the year 1907, Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under one Year.
All Causes.	Certified ...	4	4	0	1	9	1	2	4	2	3	6	0	4	0	0	4	35
	Uncertified ..	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Common Infectious Diseases	Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chicken-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Measles ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
	Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Diphtheria : Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Whooping Cough...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Diarrhoea, all forms ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Enteritis, Muco-enteritis Gastro-enteritis...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
	Premature Birth ...	3	1	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Wasting Diseases.	Congenital Defects ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Injury at Birth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Want of Breast-milk ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Starvation, Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	1	2	...	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	7
	Tuber. Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tuberculous Diseases.	Tuber. Peritonitis :	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tabes Mesenterica ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Syphilis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Causes.	Rickets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Convulsions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	7
	Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Laryngitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pneumonia...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	5
	Suffocation, overlying ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Causes ...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

Total		5	4	0	1	10	2	2	2	4	3	2	6	0	4	0	5	38

Population estimated to the middle of 1907 .. 14334

Births in the year } legitimate 259 Deaths in the year } legitimate infants 37
 } illegitimate 22 } illegitimate infants 1

Deaths from all causes at all ages ... 245

TABLE V.

Report of Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces, and Homework.

1.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspector of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of			Prosecutions.
	Inspections.	Written Notices.		
Factories (Including Factory Laundries.)	...	...	...	...
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries.)	143	4		Nil
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report.)	10	...		Nil
Total	153	4		Nil

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H. M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of Cleanliness	6	6	2	Nil
Want of ventilation	2	2	...	...
Overcrowding	2	2	...	...
Want of drainage of floors	1	1	...	...
Other nuisances	5	5	...	...
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient unsuitable or defective .. not separate for sexes ..	4	3	...	...
	6	6	...	...
	2	1	...	...
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	No underground Bake houses.			
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100).	3	3	...	...
Other offences (Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report).	...	...	...	...
Total	31	29	2	...

3.—HOME WORK.

Nature of Work.	Outworkers' Lists, Section 107.										Inspections of Outworkers' Premises.	Outwork in unwholesome Premises, Section 108. Instances.	Outwork in infected Premises, Sections 109, 110.	
	Lists received from Employers.				Addresses of Outworkers.				Instances.	Orders made (S. 110.				
	Twice in the year.	Once in the year.			Rec'd from other Coun-tils.	For-warded to other Coun-tils.								
		Lists.	Outworkers.				Instances.							
			Con-tractors	Work-men.										
Wearing apparel— Making, &c....	3	2	9	8	2	26	1	2	36	2	2	2		
Furniture and Upholstery...	2	2	8	4	4	9			6					
	5	4	17	12	6	35	1	2	42	2	2	2		

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.	Number.	5.—OTHER MATTERS.	
		Class.	Number.
Dressmakers and Milliners	27	Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Tailors	18	Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)	2
Plumbing and Smithy	13	Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5)	4
Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet Makers, &c.	24	Notified by H.M. Inspector (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	3
Various other Trades	19	Other	
Bakehouses	22	Underground Bake- houses (s. 101)	
		No underground Bakehouses.	
Total number of Workshops on Register	123		9

TABLE VI.

Table showing the number of notifications of Infectious Diseases
for each month of the year, 1907.

Months.			Diph- theria	Ery- sipelas	Scarlet Fever	Typhoid	Puer- peral.	Total.
January	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	4
February	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	0
March	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
April	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
May	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	3
June	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	6
July	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	3
August	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
September	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	5
October	...	...	3	3	23	5	...	34
November	...	...	1	2	32	1	...	36
December	...	...	5	2	37	1	...	45
Totals	...	...	16	9	101	13	0	139

TABLE VII.

Table showing number of Deaths from each of the important Zymotic Diseases for each of the years from 1897-1907.

Zymotic Diseases.	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Diarrhœa ...	10	24	15	10	8	5	2	5	3	3	3
Diphtheria...	1	...	...	5	...	...	4	3	1	1	...
Measles ...	2	..	..	7	...	4	1	9	4	...	8
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	1
Typhoid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever	1	1	2	1	3	...	2	...	3	...	2
Whooping Cough	...	3	8	...	...	4	4	3	5	13	..
Total for each year	14	28	25	24	11	14	14	21	16	17	14

TABLE VIII.

Table showing the number of Deaths at different ages from
Cancer, Phthisis, Disease of the Respiratory Organs, Heart
Disease, and Influenza in 1907.

Diseases.			Under 1 Year.	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and above	Totals.
Cancer	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	12	25
Phthisis	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	12	15
Diseases of Respiratory Organs ..			6	5	2	2	7	12	34
Including Bronchitis, Pneu- monia, and Pleurisy									
Heart Diseases	.	...	...	...	1 ^a	1	13	20	35
Influenza ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	4

Total..... 103

TABLE IX.

Table showing the number of Deaths at different ages for each month of the year 1907.

Months.			Under 1 Year.	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and above.	Total.
January	...	..	4	0	0	0	6	11	21
February	...	...	4	2	0	2	6	10	24
March	...	...	7	0	1	1	14	7	30
April	...	...	3	3	2	1	8	7	24
May	...	...	3	0	1	0	9	11	24
June	...	...	1	0	0	1	12	5	19
July	...	...	4	4	0	1	2	2	13
August	...	...	4	4	0	1	6	4	19
September	...	...	2	0	1	1	5	6	15
October	...	...	4 ¹	2	1	0	3	6	16
November	...	...	2	0	1	0	8	7	18
December	...	...	0	0	2	1	7	12	22
Total	...	...	38	15	9	9	83	91	245

TABLE X.

Table showing estimated Population and Corrected Death Rate for each of the years from 1897-1907.

Years.	Estimated Population.	Total Deaths.	Death Rate per 1000 of Population.
1897	13,701	215	15.54
1898	13,808	210	15.13
1899	13,915	226	16.24
1900	14,022	254	18.11
1901 (Census)...	14,137	235	16.62
1902	14,177	259	18.26
1903	14,218	225	15.82
1904	14,258	220	15.42
1905	14,298	225	15.73
1906	14,330	243	16.95
1907	14,374	223	15.53

TABLE XI.

Table showing Birth Rate and Infant Mortality for each of the years from 1897-1907.

Years.	Estimated Population.	Total Births.	Birth Rate per 1000 of Population	Infant Mortality per 1000 Births.
1897	13,701	334	24'32	116'76
1898	13,808	293	21'21	163'73
1899	13 915	318	22'85	138'36
1900	14,022	332	23'60	105'42
1901 (Census)	14,137	334	23'62	113'77
1902	14,177	331	23'34	181'26
1903	14,218	307	21'57	114'00
1904	14,258	324	22'72	160'49
1905	14,298	282	19'72	120'56
1906	14,330	296	20'65	134'09
1907	14,374	281	19'55	135'23

TABLE XII.

Table showing the Rainfall for each month of the year, together with the true mean Temperature for each month of the year, as recorded at the

Athenæum, Barnstaple by THOMAS WAINWRIGHT, ESQ.

In Latitude. $50^{\circ} 5'' 15'$ N.

In Longitude, $4^{\circ} 3'' 24'$ W.

Height above the sea, 25 feet.

Height above the ground, 8 inches.

	Rainfall in inches.	Number of days on which $\frac{1}{10}$ inches or more rain fell.	Maximum Temperature	Minimum Temperature	Mean Temperature
January	2.11	18	52.2°	24°	39.62°
February ...	1.82	14	51.5°	20°	38.34°
March	1.05	13	66°	27°	44.03°
April	4.27	20	65.7°	32°	46.12°
May	2.82	18	68.5°	35°	52.18°
June	3.18	22	64.6°	41°	55°
July	2.18	12	81.2°	40°	59.73°
August	3.24	21	71.2°	44°	58.96°
September ...	0.93	13	75.6°	38°	58.54°
October	5.72	27	62.3°	35°	51.15°
November ...	2.87	23	59.8°	31°	46.61°
December ...	5.47	21	56.4°	30°	43.82°

Observations taken during the year, at 9 a.m. and 3 p.m.

Rainfall during the year.....35.66 inches,

„ average of the preceding 30 years.....37.13 inches.

Maximum Temperature in the Shade..... 81.2° on July 20th.

Minimum „ „ „ 20° on Feb. 3rd.

Barometer { Highest Reading ... 30.68 inches on January 20th.
Lowest Reading ... 28.98 inches on February 3rd.

Number of days in 1906 on which $\frac{1}{10}$ inches or more rain fell.....224

„ „ 1907 „ „ „ „222

